

4. A D 15  
Imperfect.

**COMPUTATION**  
**OF THE**  
**MEMORIAL**

Published by the  
**COURT of VIENNA,**

Under the Title of

*An Answer to the Declaration made  
by the Count de Dohna, his Prussian  
Majesty's Minister.*

WHEREIN IS SHEWN

The Insufficiency of the Arguments made  
use of in that Memorial, and the Fals-  
hood of the Imputations with which it is  
stuffed.

Translated from the GERMAN Original, printed  
at BERLIN by CHRISTIAN ALBERT GEBERT,  
his Majesty's Printer, 1744.

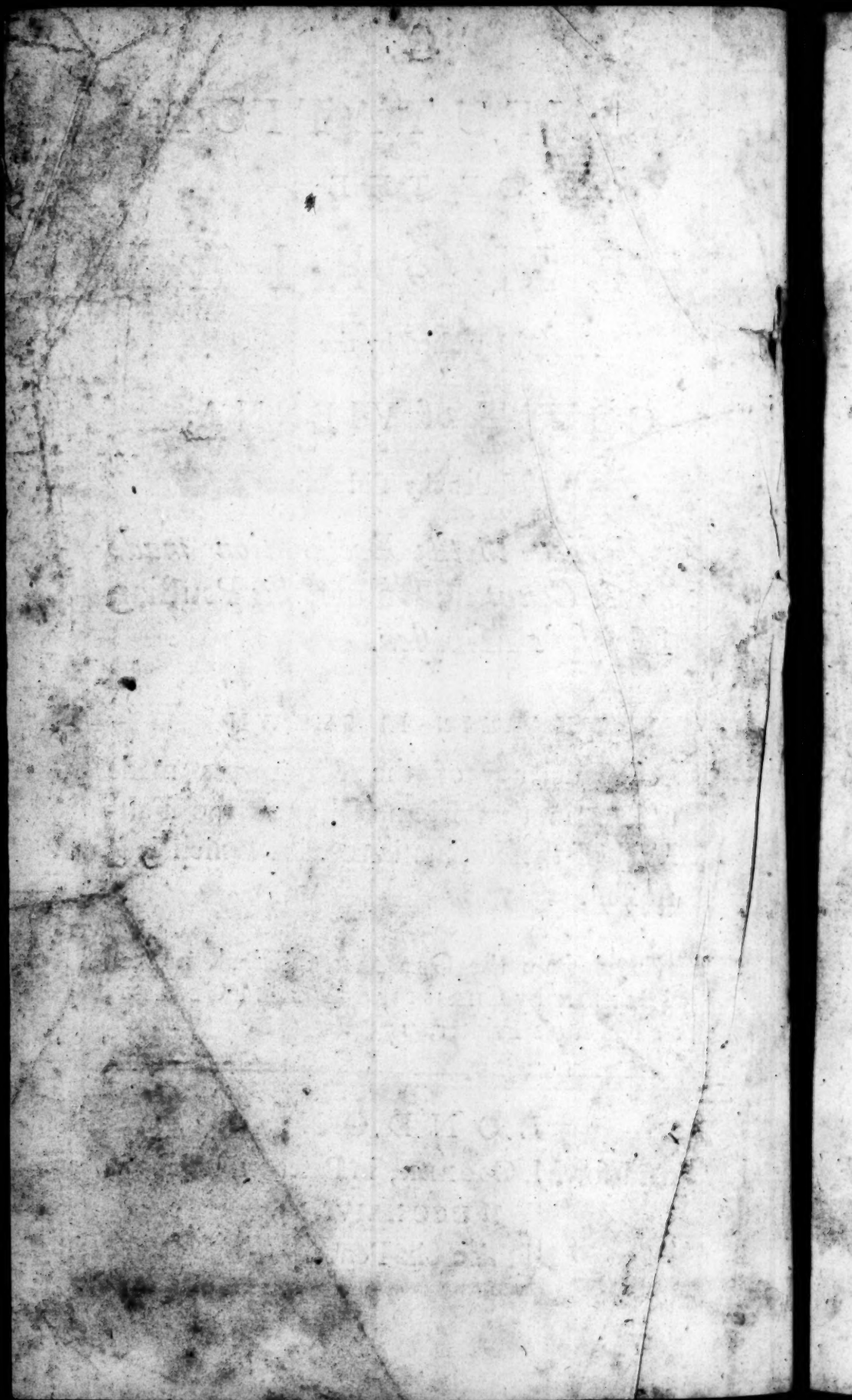
---

L O N D O N :

Printed for M. COOPER, in Pater-noster-Row.

M DCC XLIV.

[Price Six Pence]



---

A  
CONFUTATION  
OF THE  
MEMORIAL

Published by the  
COURT of VIENNA, &c.

AS the King could not dispense with employing a considerable Body of auxiliary Troops for relieving the Head of the Empire from the Oppression he laboured under, and the Extremity he found himself reduced to; the Count *de Dobna*, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, was ordered to explain, by Word of Mouth, to the *Austrian* Ministry, the Reasons which had determined his Majesty to take this Step; and at the same Time to assure them, that the King, instead of considering, upon this Occasion, his own proper Interest, made a generous Sacrifice of it to the Good of the Empire. The Court of *Vienna* were pleased to answer this Declaration by a Memorial, which was read by the Secretary of *Weingarten's* Embassy to the King's Ministers

B

nisters at *Berlin*, and at the same time printed, with an Advice to the Reader, and some pretended Pieces annexed, by way of Justification.

This Memorial, which is one of the most prolix, is filled with Imputations as odious as they are ill founded: Facts are therein asserted, which can never be proved; and others are supposed, which are evidently false.

As far as it is possible to discover the Design of an Author, so much given to Verbosity and Declamation, his Intention seems to have been to persuade the Publick,

1. That the King could not undertake what he has just begun for the Support of the Emperor, without acting contrary to the Treaty of *Breslau*; and that therefore he has in this, for the third Time, been guilty of a Violation of the Peace he had concluded with the Queen of *Hungary*.

2. That the King's Views are not so disinterested as he would make People believe; his Majesty's Aim being most certainly to make Conquests upon the Queen of *Hungary*, and to appropriate to himself a Part of the Dominions belonging to that Princess.

3. That in all the Court of *Vienna* has hitherto undertaken, either against the Emperor, or to the Prejudice of the Empire and the Constitution thereof; and even the Aversion that Court has shewn to such an Accommodation as may be just and agreeable to the Laws  
of



of the Empire ; that in all this there is nothing that may not be fully justified.

The King is firmly persuaded, that the unprejudiced, who know all that has passed between the two Courts, and who have, besides, a just Notion of the Duties imposed by the Laws of the Empire upon its several Members, with regard to a Chief lawfully chosen, will even of themselves, and without farther Explanation, acknowledge the Falshood of these Imputations, and the Insufficiency of the Pretexts made use of by the Court of *Vienna* for giving a Colour to their Proceedings. We should therefore most heartily submit what is alledged upon both Sides to the Judgment of Men of this Stamp ; and it would certainly be needless to tire such Men with an ample Refutation of the Arguments made use of by the other Side. But there are few Men to be found, who have it in their Power to come at the Informations requisite for forming a right Judgment in an Affair of this Importance ; and besides, there would be Reason to apprehend, lest the honest Simplicity of the Publick might be imposed on by the Assurance with which the Author of the Memorial delivers, as undoubted Truths, the most groundless Falshoods. For these Reasons it has been thought necessary to undeceive the Publick, and to set in their clearest Light those Circumstances which the *Austrian* Author has altered, or rendered obscure, as best suited his Purpose.

Let us begin with the Reproach which, in his Advice to the Reader, he throws upon the King, of having three times violated the Peace he had concluded with the Queen of *Hungary*. One cannot be enough astonished at the Court of *Vienna's* advancing an Accusation so false as this, a Peace violated, at three different Times, must it not suppose at least two preceding Treaties of Peace?

The Court of *Berlin* knows of none but one, the Preliminaries of which were concluded at *Breslau* the 11th of *June* 1742. and the Treaty itself was afterwards signed at *Berlin* the 28th of the following Month. The King has no Intention to break that Treaty, so long as the Queen of *Hungary* shall be pleased to allow it to subsist.

It may however be easily perceived, that the Court of *Vienna* has in View, what passed in the Month of *October* at a Castle in upper *Silesia*, called *Klein-Schnellendorff*. My Lord *Hyndford*, Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of *Great-Britain*, drew it up in the form of an Act, which the Author of the Memorial calls the *Convention of Klein-Schnellendorff*, and which he would make pass for a formal Treaty of Peace.

All such as are acquainted with what is observed among polite Nations, in Matters of Negotiation and Treaty, will easily perceive, that they are here put upon the wrong Scent. The Piece in Question is neither a  
Con-

Convention nor a Treaty of Peace, and consequently can have the Force of neither. The Articles proposed in a Treaty of Pacification do not begin to bind the Parties, till after they have been put in writing, and signed upon both Sides by Ministers duly authorised, and provided with sufficient Full Powers; and farther it is necessary, that the last Hand should be put to the Treaty by the Ratification of the contracting Parties. In the Convention now under Examination, no one of these Forms, which are indispensably necessary, is to be found; and we defy the Court of *Vienna* to produce one single Writing signed by the King, or by Ministers authorised for that Purpose, that has any Relation to what is now in Dispute.

Moreover, one needs but to cast an Eye upon the Piece itself, in order to be convinced, that the Conferences held at the Castle of *Klein-Schnellendorff*, were but meer Conversations, which were to pave the Way for a Negotiation. The Conjuncture in which the Court of *Vienna* found themselves at that time, and the ticklish Situation of their Army, obliged that Court, it is true, to agree to several Conditions which Necessity alone drew them into; but it clearly appears from the 7th Article of the Piece in Question, that the Court of *Vienna* stipulated a Term of Two Months, at the End of which they agreed to enter into a Treaty, promising  
like-



likewise to apply themselves, during the Winter, towards bringing about a general Pacification.

Both these Designs proved equally abortive, and the *Austrian* Ministers know better than any one else, that it was not the Kings Fault, that this Sketch of a Negotiation had not the Effect which was expected from it. After this, have we not reason to be amazed at their endeavouring to make these Conversations, which were never brought to any Consistency, pass for a formal Treaty of Peace, or at least for a Convention which settled the Preliminaries of a Treaty? It was very natural for the King to push on the War with Vigour, when he found he could come to no formal Agreement with the Queen of *Hungary*; but are we from thence to suppose, that the Continuation of Hostilities was a new Violation of the Peace? This, indeed, is what passes all Comprehension. Besides, there is something here which deserves to be particularly taken Notice of. Whilst the *Prussian* Army continued its Operations, the *Austrian* Ministers represented the King's Conduct, at all the Courts of *Europe*, in the blackest Colours. They published printed Papers, in which they seemed to make it their Business to collect every thing that might tend to vilify his Majesty's Conduct; and yet nevertheless, so far as we remember, they never once mentioned this pretended Con-



Convention of *Klein-Schnellendorff*; nor was it ever brought upon the Carpet in those Conferences with my Lord *Hyndford* which ended in the Treaty of *Breslau*, upon which we do not fear appealing to that Minister, who must remember that this Convention was never mentioned in any of those Conferences.

The Court of *Vienna* has no better Foundation for saying, that the King has violated the Treaty of *Breslau*, or acted contrary to his Engagements in that Treaty, by the Measures he has begun to take for supporting the System of the Empire, as well as the Dignity and Authority of its Head.

It is notorious, that the proper Object of that Treaty was to terminate the domestick Differences subsisting between the contracting Powers, in order, by that means, to re-establish a perfect Harmony between the two Houses. It had nothing to do with the Affairs of the Empire, and accordingly they are not so much as mentioned in the Treaty.

We must not however forget, that the Contracting Parties are both eminent Members of the *Germanick* Body. As they think it for their Honour, they glory in belonging to that Illustrious Body, and therefore it is not to be presumed, that they intended to lose sight of the Duties they owe to the Empire; or to enter into Engagements that might tend towards lessening the Dignity,  
the

the Majesty, and the Authority of their common Head; or to disconcert the System and Constitution of the Empire; or lastly, to break those sacred Bands which preserve the Union between the Members of the Empire and their Head.

Therefore, when two Members of the Empire promise, as they have done by the Treaty of *Breslau*, to preserve an inviolable Friendship towards each other, to abstain reciprocally from all Hostilities, to furnish no Succours, under any Pretence whatsoever, to the Enemies of one another, and to enter into no Alliance contrary to that Treaty, it is necessarily to be supposed, that, without any Necessity for expressing it, it is to be understood, that the contracting Parties are not by such Treaties to be exempted from any Engagement which is common to them both, and which ought to be the Rule and Basis of all other Engagements. When a Prince of the Empire departs from what he owes to the Body of which he is a Member, such an unlawful enterprise breaks those Bands by which he was united to another Member; and that other Member is not only freed from his Engagements, but is even obliged to perform what he owes to the Empire, and to oppose with all his Might what the other undertakes to the Prejudice of their native Country. No one is ignorant that primitive  
and

and natural Obligations ought to be preferred to, and ought to serve as a Rule for those which are posterior and arbitrary.

This is an incontestable Principle, and founded upon the very Nature of Things. The King, in the Conduct he has held with regard to the Court of *Vienna*, has, ever since the Conclusion of the Treaty of *Breslau*, conformed himself exactly to this Principle. He no way obstructed the Enterprises of the Queen of *Hungary*, while they could be considered as the Consequences of a particular War, which had broke out between the Houses of *Bavaria* and *Austria*: He did not hinder the Queen from possessing herself of all the Emperor's hereditary Countries: But the Court of *Vienna*, dazzled by the Success of their Arms, having afterwards formed vast Projects, which tended to overthrow the Liberties and Rights of the States of the Empire, and having even begun to carry those Projects into Execution, by several Attempts directly contrary to the Duties which the Members of the Empire owe to their Head, it was no longer possible for his Majesty to look tamely, and with an Eye of Indifference, upon Enterprises of this Nature. He caused Notice of this to be given to the *Vienna* Ministers, in a friendly Manner, and at different times. He declared to them pretty freely, that neither he, nor divers other Electors and Princes well inclined towards their native

B

Country,



Country, would ever suffer the Head, or any of the Members of the Empire to be oppressed, and that they would find themselves obliged to prevent it, by Measures which would be in themselves as vigorous as they would be disagreeable to the Court of *Vien-na*. But instead of shewing the least Regard to these Remonstrances, that Court continued to heap Outrage upon Outrage, to such a Degree, that at last the King could not dispense with executing what he had with a very good Intention insinuated to the *Austrian* Ministers ; and therefore, in concert with the Emperor and divers eminent Members of the Empire, he took Resolutions, whereof the publick has been informed by the EXPOSITION which is in every Body's Hands.

The State of Affairs being such, we appeal to all impartial Men, who are thoroughly acquainted with the Constitution of the Empire, and the Obligations it lays upon the States that are Members thereof, with Regard as well to their common native Country as to its Head, and we leave it to their Judgment to decide, if upon the one Hand the *Austrian* Ministers have any Right to accuse the King of having violated the Treaty of *Breslau*, by the Step he has just taken ; and upon the other, if his Majesty even could act any other Part, without neglecting his Duty, his Glory, and his own Security.

But



But since the Court of *Vienna* talks so loudly in their Memorial of the Obligations laid upon the King by the Treaty of *Breslau*, and since they complain so bitterly of the pretended Violation of that Treaty, we think we have Reason to refer them to their own Conscience, and to intreat them to examine themselves very seriously upon that Head. Have not the *Austrian* Ministers long since taken Measures, both secret and open, for invalidating the Dispositions made by the Treaty of *Breslau*? Was it not their Design, as soon as they could get clear of the War against the Emperor and *France*, to turn their Forces against the King, in order to wrench from him those Acquisitions which he owed to the glorious Success of his Arms, and which were afterwards confirmed to him by the Treaty of *Breslau* not by way of a sacrifice depending upon the good Will of the Queen, as the Memorial expresses it, but as a Satisfaction just and due to his Majesty, for the considerable Demands he had a Right to make upon the House of *Austria*?

These here are not simple Conjectures or Suspicions: We have formal and well connected Proofs of it. These Proofs would give the Publick a just Notion of the Court of *Vienna*'s way of thinking, and a Notion very different from the Sentiments which are ascribed to that Court by the Author of the Memorial. The Measures which must be

kept with some certain Persons, do not permit that those Proofs should be made publick; but People may the more easily dispense with it, because the Court of *Vienna*, by several publick Steps, have so clearly discovered their Designs against the King, that it is not possible to be ignorant of them.

Let People but cast an Eye upon the famous Treaty of *Worms*, which was intended to serve as a Foundation for the ensuing general Pacification, according to the *British* Court, who have clearly enough explained themselves upon that Head. With what View did the Queen of *Hungary* obtain the Guaranty of the contracting Powers, not only as to those Countries she actually possessed, but farther, N. B. as to those which she ought to possess by Virtue of the Treaties mentioned in the second Article, excepting only those Countries which had been yielded to the King of *Sardinia*? Was not this an Exception, which she designed to avail herself of, for one Day recovering *Silesia*? If it were true, as the Memorial assures it is, that the Court of *Vienna* had so scrupulously attended to a faithful Performance of the Conditions of the Treaty of *Breslau*, why did not they clearly and formally except from the said Guaranty the Cession of *Silesia*, made by the Treaty of *Breslau*, in the same manner as they have done with Regard to the Cessions stipulated in Favour of the King of *Sardinia*? Was not  
this

this the right Way for preventing the Suspicions which the second Article could not but give to his Majesty.

Would it not have likewise been necessary to have taken the same Precaution in the Memorial which the Court of *Vienna* caused to be delivered, the 28th of *June* last, by the Baron *de Palm*, to the Diet of the Empire, demanding from it the Execution of what had been stipulated by the Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction* of the Emperor *Charles* the VIth? ought not they to have therein excepted the Cession of *Silesia*, if they had intended to dissipate the Suspicions which that Memorial must naturally give to the King, and if it were true, as is affirmed, that the Queen of *Hungary* had it so much at Heart to convince the King of the Sincerity of her Friendship? There can remain no farther Doubt of the true Inclinations of the Court of *Vienna* with Respect to the King, if to the Observations already made we add what has been said by the Ministers of the Court of *Vienna*, upon different Occasions, at the *Hague* and other Places, *That it was not possible to come at a solid Peace, unless the Queen of Hungary should be entirely restored: That the Cession of Silesia having been drawn from her by Force, it could not be look'd on as a solid and durable Engagement.* Nor must we forget the secret Intrigues carried on at the Courts of *Russia*, *Saxony*, and others, in order, when  
the



the Time served, to carry off *Silesia* from his Majesty. The Court of *Prussia* has been informed of them from the most undoubted Authority: And to these we may add the Intrigues set on Foot in *Russia* by the Marquis *de Botta*, with a Design to bring about a new Revolution, which would have deprived the King of one of his surest Friends and Allies; or at least with a Design to render the Person of the King suspected by some and odious to others, by means of an Abuse of his August Name, as full of Artifice as it was of Malice.

To come now to what the Court of *Vienna* insinuate in their Memorial, and what they labour to justify by producing a separate Article of the Treaty of Alliance concluded at *Francfort*, to wit, " That the King's Views  
 " are not so disinterested as he would make  
 " People believe, but quite contrary; that his  
 " Majesty's Aim, in the Resolution he has  
 " just taken, is to enrich himself out of the  
 " Spoils of the Queen of *Hungary*." To overthrow this odious Imputation, which is destitute of all Manner of Foundation, it is sufficient to declare publicly here, that this separate Article, upon which the whole Accusation is grounded, is held to be what it really is, that is to say, *a Piece absolutely false, and maliciously forged*, with this single View, of putting upon a wrong Scent the Members of the Empire who are well inclined towards the common Cause, and to prevent their ac-  
 ceding



ceding to an Alliance, which cannot but be most salutary, for this Reason, that the only Design of it is *To re-establish the Peace of GERMANY, to support the System of the Empire, and to preserve to the Members, as well as to the Head thereof, their Rights and Liberties, all of which depend upon that System.* We shall not here enquire, where this pretended Article may have been forged. We believe we may content ourselves with the Declaration now made ; and the rather because the Treaty of *Francfort* is now in every Body's Hands. The contracting Powers, in the Number of which are three crowned Heads, as well as some Electors, and other Princes of the Empire, must necessarily know, if this separate Article exists, and if they have signed it. Upon this we appeal with Confidence to their Testimony ; and, instead of taking up any more of our Time in combating a Chimera, we shall proceed to the Examination of those Pretences which the Author of the Memorial makes use of, for justifying his Court, as well with respect to the solemn Protests, and other Measures they have taken against the Head of the Empire, as with respect to the Aversion they are accused of, for every thing that may contribute to the Re-establishment of Peace in *Germany.*

In *Germany*, and even throughout *Europe*, it is publickly and notoriously known, that at the last Diet of Election three Competitors

tors presented themselves, who thought they had an equal Right to give their Vote for *Bohemia*. Upon this Occasion, the Electoral College unanimously resolved, that for *that* Time they would not receive the Vote for *Bohemia*; which should not prevent the Rights of that Crown, and of all those who thought themselves injured by the Resolution of the College, from being expressly reserved to them. This Resolution met with no Opposition in the Electoral College: On the contrary, the *Sieur de Brandau*, Minister from the Court of *Vienna*, intending to have entered upon the Journals a Protest against that Resolution, the Elector of *Hanover*, in Spite of the strong Connexion he had with that Court, was nevertheless of the same Opinion with the other Electors, and concluded, that this Protest ought to be razed out of the Journals, as it actually was.

It must be allowed, that the hearing and determining of Difficulties and Differences that may arise in the Election of an Emperor, do not incontestably belong to the Electoral College alone; and since the Court of *Vienna* are pleased to refer themselves to what the King would have done in the like Circumstances, he makes no Difficulty to declare, that, supposing a Contest had arisen upon the Subject of the Vote which he is entitled to give, in Quality of Elector of *Brandenbourg*, he would have most heartily submitted to it's being decided by the Electoral College. This  
Right

Right of the Electoral College has been, upon several Occasions, acknowledged even by the Emperors of the House of *Austria*. The College of Electors having therefore proceeded with so much Circumspection, in deciding the Case under Consideration, and having expressly reserved their Rights, as well to the Queen of *Hungary* as to the other Pretenders, it would be difficult to find a good Reason for determining the Court of *Vienna* to support it's Rights by a new and very extraordinary Protest, unless their Intention was to try how far the Empire and Electoral College might be capable of conniving at the Views of that Court, and how far they would yield to the Efforts that Court might make, either for annulling the lawful Election of an Emperor, and in that manner depriving the Empire of one of it's most glorious Prerogatives; or for giving a Blow to the Liberties of the *Germanick* Body, and overturning from Top to Bottom the whole System of the Empire. It is indeed no longer to be doubted, that these were the Views of the Court of *Vienna*: The very Words of the Protest are an evident Proof of it: We there read in express Terms, *that the pretended Election of the Elector of Bavaria is null in every Respect; that the Manner, in which they proceeded at the Election made at Francfort, being contrary to the Constitutions of the Empire, the Choice itself, which was there made, must be both unlawful and invalid.*

D

They



They push Things so far, as to denominate the Diet which was held at *Francfort*, a *pretended Diet of the Empire*.

With what Eye must those States which are well inclined towards the Empire, behold these Proceedings of the Court of *Vienna*? Have not they a more than sufficient Reason to demand a solemn Reparation, and such a one as may be proportioned to the Heinousness of the Offence? We leave this to the Judgment of every disinterested Person; and we lay it down as a Fact, that in the whole History of *Germany*, we shall scarcely find one single Example, where a Member of the Empire forgot his Duty to such a Degree, as to contest, in a Manner so haughty and even shocking as the Court of *Vienna* has done, the Validity of an Election made by the whole College of Electors, and even by the best Friends and Allies of that Court; and is it not an unheard of Insult, to dare to fly in the Face, as one may say, of the whole Empire in Diet assembled, as well as of it's Head, and to form against both what the Civilians call *Quæstionem Status*?

The Author of the Memorial seems, it is true, to be of Opinion, that, even supposing his Court to have been guilty, upon that Occasion, of some Irregularities, they have been fully redressed by the Declaration which that Court caused to be carried to the Dictature of the Empire, the third of *July* last. He even  
gives



gives it as an authentick Proof of the Queen's *Moderation and Magnanimity*, that she has promised, by that Declaration, to give up her Opposition to the Election of the Emperor, as soon as she has received *a reasonable Satisfaction for the past, and sufficient Security for the future*. But, besides that this Declaration is plainly contradicted by the Queen's Conduct, besides her not withdrawing a Protest that was injurious to the whole Empire, promising only to withdraw it in a certain Case, and upon certain Conditions; it must moreover be acknowledged, that a simple Declaration cannot efface the gross Affront that was put upon the Electoral College and the Body of the Empire by the Queen's solemn Protest. This is much the same as if we should make use of the most injurious and gross Expressions to one's Face, and afterwards pretend, that they could no way hurt his Honour; and it is still less to be comprehended, how it can be *a Moderation and Magnanimity* altogether extraordinary in a Member of the Empire, to promise, upon certain Conditions, to do what he is bound to do, independently of those Conditions, and what he cannot refuse to do, without being guilty of a direct Breach of his Duty.

What the Author of the Memorial alledges for justifying the other Outrages of the Court of *Vienna*, with regard to the Emperor and the Imperial Army, is of no better Stamp.

With regard to the Garisons of *Branau*, and some other Imperial Towns, the whole World knows, that the Law of Nations, and the Faith of Treaties, have in the most unjust Manner been violated by that Court. Those Garisons were treated as Prisoners of War, and dragged into foreign Countries, contrary to the expresse Tenor of the Capitulation they had obtained. The Fact has been so clearly proved by those written Accounts of it which have been published by the Imperial Court, that it would be superfluous to enlarge upon the Subject. The Apologist for the Court of *Vienna* takes particular Care not to say one single Word of the Hostilities committed, some Months since, by the *Austrian* Army against the Emperor's Troops, and that in neutral Districts of the Empire, and even under the Cannon of it's Fortresses. He chuses rather to follow the Imperial Troops into the Territories of the *French* King, where they were obliged to retire, in order to cover themselves from those Hostilities, and to prevent their being swallowed up by an Army infinitely superior to them. That Retreat furnishes the Author of the Memorial with an Opportunity, to represent the military Operations of the Imperial Army in the blackest Colours. It is not his Fault, if that Army be not accused of having acted against the Empire itself, as if the Court of *Vienna* and the Empire were Terms perfectly synonymous.

This

This is apparently a Remnant of the Stile which in former Times they affected at *Vienna*, and which, after having been long accustomed to it, they cannot without Difficulty leave off though Circumstances are no more the same. It is unfortunately but too well known, that our dear native Country finds itself in a Situation of all others the most grievous : The frequent Marches and Countermarches of the *Austrian* Armies, which they cause to pass through the neutral Territories of the Empire, and sometimes without having ask'd or obtained Permission ; the Extortions and Pillagings which these Armies have committed in the Countries they passed through, particularly in the *Palatinate* ; the Efforts the Court of *Vienna* have made not to leave the Emperor even a Single Inch of his hereditary Countries, and a thousand other Outrages as scandalous as violent, which they have committed against his Dignity, and against his Authority, even under the Eyes of the Diet of the Empire ; are so many Testimonies of the Troubles with which *Germany* is afflicted. In spite of all this, the Author of the Memorial has the Assurance to assert, that the Empire is no longer the Theatre of War, and that it enjoys every where a profound Tranquillity ; which will be absolutely impossible as long as the Queen of *Hungary* refuses to acknowledge the Emperor, according to what she, as a Member of the Empire, is obliged to do ; and as long

as



as she refuses to restore to his Imperial Majesty his hereditary Countries, to give him a proper Satisfaction for his just Pretensions, and finally to dispose herself for the Conclusion of a solid Peace with the neighbouring Powers, who had a Share in the Treaty of *Westphalia*, or who have an Interest in keeping it in Force.

For about these two Years past, the principal, and, indeed, the only Object of all the King's Deliberations and Negotiations has been, to procure a Pacification of the like Nature, which being lawful and solid, may likewise be agreeable to the Laws of the Empire, and may establish the System thereof. The indefatigable Pains the King has been at, both within and without the Empire, in order to accomplish this End, are known to all *Europe*. Neither the Court of *Vienna*, nor that of *London* can deny it. If for accomplishing an End so laudable, his Majesty was sometimes obliged to propose Means and Expedients like unto those to which they had Recourse in the Treaty of *Westphalia*, for satisfying the Powers at War, it is certain, upon one Hand, that he afterwards entirely dropt those Expedients, and upon the other, that even supposing they had been palated and agreed to, he always proposed them with such Modifications and Restrictions as would have sufficiently provided for the Rights of  
any

any third Person that might have been concerned.

We cannot be easily persuaded, that these Expedients would have shock'd the tender and delicate Conscience of the Court of *Vien-na*. To be persuaded of this, one must be ignorant of what is attested equally by ancient and modern History, and of what the Empire and its Members have upon many Occasions wofully experienced, to wit, that it is very little the Custom of that Court to give Attention to the Rights of a Third Person, in their Alliances, in their Treaties of Peace, or in the other Conventions they make; or rather, that they make no Scruple to sacrifice the Rights of others to their own proper Interests, and to conclude their Agreements at the Expence of other People. Witness what passed before the Treaty of *Westphalia*, about transferring to another Person the Electoral Dignity, which was in the *Palatine* Family! Witness the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, and the little Attention therein given to the Interests of the Elector of *Brandenburg*! Witness the Treaty of *Ryswick*, where they sacrificed several considerable Provinces which had formerly belonged to the Empire! Witness what passed upon other Occasions, when they sometimes sacrificed divers masculine Fiefs, which were of great Importance to the Empire, and at other times usurped those Fiefs upon the lawful Heirs! Witness, in short, the last Treaty

Treaty of *Worms*, and what was therein stipulated with Regard to the Marquisate of *Fiscal*! In this Case, the Difficulty is not to find Examples, but to chuse them. They present themselves in Crowds, as has been already said, in the History of this Age, and those that went before it.

The Author of the Pamphlet which the Court of *Vienna* has caused publish, endeavours by two Remarks to prove, that the King has not at Heart the Interests of his native Country, so much as is pretended. The first is, that the Count *de Dobna*, his Majesty's Minister at *Vienna*, made a Difficulty to communicate to that Court in Writing the Propositions of Peace, which had been made on the Part of the Emperor, in the Conferences held at *Hanau*. The second, that since the Month of *November* last the Count *de Dobna* had made neither Propositions nor Instances for procuring a Peace.

To the first of these Articles we answer, that for two Reasons it was quite needless for the King's Minister to communicate to the Court of *Vienna*, the Propositions made at *Hanau*. The first, because the Minister of the Court of *England* had already communicated them to the Court of *Vienna*; and the second, because my Lord *Carteret* affirmed, that these Propositions had been absolutely rejected by the Court of *Vienna*. As that Court never ceased making reiterated In-



stances for obtaining those Propositions under the Hand of the *Prussian* Minister, it was not possible for the Court of *Berlin* not to take Umbrage at it, nor to avoid suspecting, that they intended to avail themselves of that Communication, in order (as they had done upon former Occasions) to turn it some way or other to the Prejudice of the King and the Emperor. Therefore the Circumspection made Use of upon that Occasion by the *Prussian* Court cannot reasonably be found fault with.

To proceed to the second Article, the Inaction in which the Count *de Dobna* has for some time remained, ought to be imputed solely to the Disregard which the Court of *Vienna* has always shewn for the Propositions of Peace made to them, however reasonable those Propositions might be. It has been constantly recommended to that Minister, and even since the beginning of the present Year, never to lose Sight of the Affair of Peace, and with Diligence to make the best Use of every favourable Disposition which the Court of *Vienna* might testify that Way. But the *Austrian* Ministers, instead of being any way disposed towards an Accommodation, having even refused to hear any Proposition that tended towards re-establishing the Tranquillity of the Empire, can one be surprised, that the Count *de Dobna* grew weary of making useless Representations, and that at

E

last

last he chose to drop the Affair altogether. Surely, it would be very unjust to draw from the Conduct of that Minister, the Consequences which the Author of the Memorial pretends to draw from it.

All those who are acquainted with what passed in the Negotiations of Peace that have been lately set on Foot, and who will judge of the Thing without Prejudice, must consider as nothing but a vain Declamation, what the same Author advances of the good Intentions of the Court of *Vienna*, who according to him neither desire nor seek any thing but Peace. Were it true, that that Court was in so good a Temper, what was it then that could hinder their accepting, as it was proposed to them, the Mediation of the *Empire*, and of the *Maritime Powers* who are the *Queen's best Friends and Allies*? It could not, perhaps, have been found Fault with, if the Emperor had made a Difficulty, to trust his Interests to the Mediation of those Powers, who have dealt with him as with a declared Enemy. Nevertheless, the Love he bears to his native Country, got the better of this important Consideration, and induced that Prince to take the generous Resolution, to accept of the Mediation even of his Enemies, rather than leave the Empire any longer involved in Trouble and Confusion. Could it be imagined, that the Queen would have balanced one single Moment in following his

his Example? Her Interests could not be in better Hands, nor can it be said, that they could run any Risk, when intrusted to such Mediators. From all this can an impartial Judge do otherwise than conclude, that the more Zeal the Emperor shewed, the more Care he took to have Peace restored, the farther remote the Queen shewed herself from any reasonable Accommodation.

In short, notwithstanding all the Pains that have been taken both at the Court of *Vienna*, and at those of their Allies, it has not been possible, even to this very Day, to bring them to the Point of declaring ingenuously and without Subterfuge, upon what Conditions they are willing to enter into a Negotiation. A very little Knowledge of the Constitution of the Empire, will make it be confessed, that the Restitution of the Emperor's Hereditary Countries must be laid down as the Basis and Foundation of the Treaty, and that without that previous Article, no solid Peace is to be expected. When this Preliminary was proposed to the *Austrian* Ministers, all the Answer we had was, That if the Emperor would conform himself to the Court of *Vienna's* way of thinking, N. B. *He should have neither more nor less than he had before.* With Regard to the Restoring the Electorate of *Bavaria*, those Ministers would not so much as hear it mentioned. They even insinuated clearly enough, that they intended



to keep *Bavaria*, and incorporate it with the *Austrian* Dominions ; and that their Intention with Regard to the Emperor and his Family, was, either to transport it into *Italy*, by giving him the two *Sicilies* ; or to affign him a Part of those Conquests which, with the Concurrence of the Empire, they might make upon *France*. All the Explanations that could be drawn from the Court of *Vienna* with Regard to the Conditions upon which they were willing to enter into a Treaty, terminated in these obscure and unlimited Expressions, the Sense of which may be infinitely extended, that the Queen must have *Reparation for what is past, and Security for the Time to come*. It appears by the Court of *Vienna*'s EXPOSITION, that this was then, and is still the Burden of the *Austrian* Ministry's Song, and the Cloak under which they conceal their secret Views with the more Care, because they very well know, that if they should discover them, before they have put themselves in a Condition to carry them into Execution by open Force, they would give the Alarm to all the States of the Empire, and oblige them to unite themselves strictly to their Head, for disappointing such dangerous Projects. From hence has proceeded the ill Success of all our Applications to the Court of *Vienna*, for inducing them to declare plainly and precisely, what they meant by the *Reparation and Security* which they demanded.

Although

Although the Court of *Vienna* have never opened themselves fully upon this Head, yet certain Expressions have from Time to Time dropt from some of their Ministers, from whence we may infer, that the grand View of that Court was, upon one Side, to keep *Bavaria*, and upon the other, to cause a King of the *Romans* to be elected, in such a Manner that the Choice should fall upon the young Arch-Duke, or upon the Great Duke of *Tuscany*. They had a mind to leave his Imperial Majesty the Title of Emperor, during his Life, but the Empire was to be governed by the King of the *Romans*; and because he was to reside at *Vienna*, they proposed to have the Aulick Council and the Chancery of the Empire transported thither again; as if the Imperial Dignity ought for ever to be an *Appennage inseparable from the House of Austria*, and as if all those who do not approve of the like Notions, ought for that very Reason to be looked on as Enemies of the Empire, and consequently proscribed and extirpated out of the Dominions thereof.

There is, nevertheless, one Article upon which the *Austrian* Ministers have explained themselves very clearly; and that is the Project of drawing the Empire into a War against *France*. For a whole Century past, the Empire has found itself engaged against that Crown, in a War, of which the only Aim has been,

to

to support the House of *Austria*, and to make good the particular Interests of that House, which, for the most Part, had nothing in common with those of the Empire. The Wounds which our dear Country has received in this War, instead of being healed up, are bleeding to this very Day. All those who have read the History of past Ages, and know any thing of the present State and Condition of the Powers of *Europe*, must be convinced, that the Empire has drawn no Advantage from the War with *France*, not even when it was attended with the greatest Success. They must know, that in the Treaties which have from Time to Time suspended the Course of that War, the Court of *Vienna* never shewed any Regard either to the preserving or extending the Dominions of the Empire: They reaped all the Advantage from the War, and left nothing to the Empire or it's Members, but the Glory of having sacrificed their Lives and Fortunes in contributing towards the Aggrandisement of the House of *Austria*. Such Gentlemen must farther acknowledge, that the Empire has no just Reason for commencing, and is not in a Condition to support to the End, a long War for recovering the antient Territories of the Empire (*Avulsa Imperii*) the Loss of which ought to be imputed originally to the unmeasurable Ambition of the House of *Austria*, and to the Project that  
House



House has long since formed, for oppressing the Rights and Liberties of the States of the Empire. In Spite of all this, because the Court of *Vienna* and their Allies think proper, the Empire must again resume this unfortunate Project, which dire Experience ought long ago to have made it distaste. Whether the Empire has just Cause to declare War against *France*, or has not? Whether a War with that Crown will not draw after it the complete Ruin of a great Number of innocent Persons, who have no Concern in the Quarrel, and particularly of the Provinces bordering upon *France*? Whether the other States of the Empire think this War agreeable, or contrary to their Interest? These are Questions which they do not enquire into, and about which they give themselves not the least Trouble. It is sufficient that the Court of *Vienna* and their Allies find their Account in it, and that they declare themselves Enemies to *France*. Things have been carried such a Length, that they have made no Difficulty to insist upon a War against *France* as the Condition *sine qua non* of a Reconciliation between the Queen and the Emperor. It has been very plainly insinuated upon several Occasions, *That the Emperor could not hope for a Peace: That the Empire could as little flatter itself with recovering it's Tranquillity; unless both the one and the other would renounce all Sorts*  
of

*of Engagement with France, and unless they would enter into the Views of the Court of Vienna and its Allies against that Crown.*

Such being evidently the present State of Things, the King thought himself under an indispensable Necessity to employ those Forces which God has entrusted him with, in order to defend and support his native Country, in which he himself bears so considerable a Rank, to preserve entire the Constitution and Liberties of the Empire, and to prevent betimes such Projects as tend to it's utter Subversion and Ruin. His Majesty could take no other Course, without being deficient in his Duty both towards the Empire and it's Head, without being blind to what his own proper Safety and the Preservation of his Dominions require of him, and without casting upon his Reign a Stain, which a Series of Ages would not be capable of effacing. The King, full of Consideration and Esteem for the Person and eminent Qualities of the Queen of *Hungary*, is, besides, too much persuaded of the Equity and Magnanimity of that Princess, to impute to her the pernicious Designs which have before been explained. They can be imputed to nothing but the Suggestions of some evil Counsellors, who, neglecting and despising the true Interests of their Sovereign, allow themselves to think of nothing but of getting revived the

*Despotism,*